

## WONDERS ARE WORKED WITH WHITEWASH BRUSH

Tells How to Mix Solutions That Compare With Paint and Stick.

### FRAMES FOR FEEDING CHICKS

Home-Made Devices for Catching Fowls—Dehorning Long Spurs on Males—Many Other Important Pointers.

BY H. ARMSTRONG ROBERTS.  
Nothing improves the henhouse so much as thorough, liberal application of whitewash. It brightens the building and makes it more comfortable and inviting to fowls and attendant bullocks. It corresponds to new paint and fresh wallpaper in a dwelling. It transforms the dark, dingy places into pleasant corners. It kills the walls of unsightly cobwebs, dust and weather stains, because if the whitewash is thoroughly applied superficial dirt, at least must give way before it. It regenerates the building, as it were, and encourages effort. It wages war on vermin and disease. It gives a new lease to things generally. One of the best assets at the poultryman's command is whitewash, and above all, if it is cheap. It is so cheap that no one can afford to be without it.

The operation is a simple one. Any one who can wield a brush can do a good job. It is a bit messy, of course, but not so messy as it is harmful. It will easily wash off. Put on an old suit of clothes—overalls are best—an old pair of shoes and an old cap, preferably one that will protect the eyes, and then go to it with the feeling that you don't care what happens. You may emerge from the task half-covered with the wash and looking like a circus clown, but your discomfort will be amply compensated.

### BETTER TO CLEAN UP BEFORE WHITEWASHING

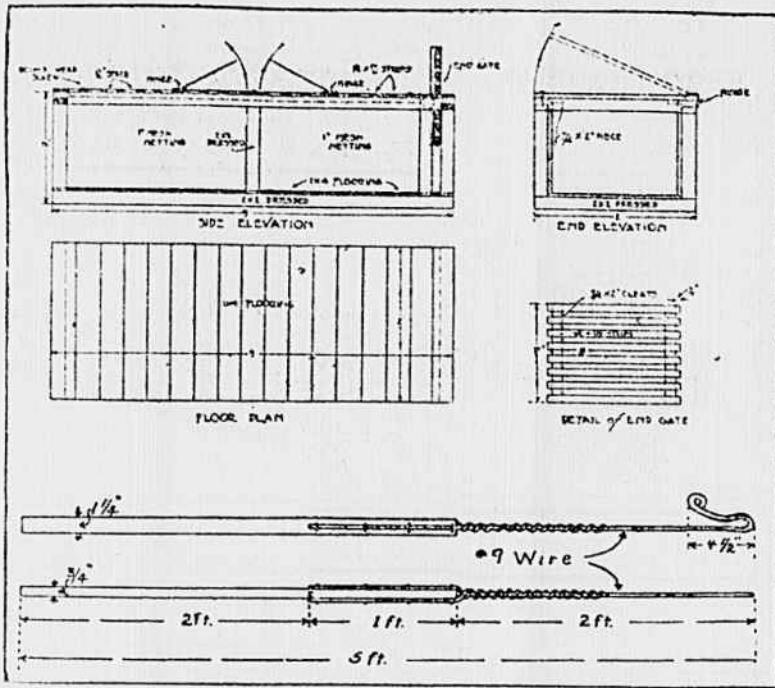
A much better job will result if the house is given a thorough cleaning before the whitewashing is started. Remove the litter, take out all fixtures, scrape and clean the dropping boards and level the floor if it is a dirt floor. Then, commencing at the highest point, give the walls a hard sweeping with a broom or stiff-bristle brush. Poultry houses collect huge quantities of dust, which will prevent the whitewash from coming in contact with the lumber, where it belongs for permanence. Therefore, be sure to remove all dust, and with it will go the cobwebs and the scale from earlier coatings of whitewash.

If you whitewash without removing the dust much of the effectiveness is lost, because the wash will form a coating over the dust, or else run from it, leaving the wall with the old surface. Dust is a breeding place for disease and vermin. Don't cover it up. Get rid of it. Give the whitewash a chance to penetrate the cracks and crevices; it is fatal to germs and vermin, especially if the wash contains carbolic acid or a similar disinfectant.

Ordinary whitewash, consisting of slacked lime and water, is often unsatisfactory because it rubs off quickly. This can be overcome. Here is a formula that will stick much the same as paint. Slake half a bushel of lime in boiling water, using just enough water to cover the lime and keep it from burning. When the slaking process is completed add a little more water until a thin paste results. Strain the paste to remove any sediment of sand. Dissolve a peck of salt in warm water and add this to the lime solution, mix thoroughly and allow it to stand for a couple of days. When ready for use thin to the proper consistency and apply to the work while hot.

Another well-known recipe, suitable for outdoor use, is made as follows: Slake the lime as above mentioned, then add two pounds of sulphate of zinc and one pound of salt dissolved in water. The addition of half a pound of whiting will improve the color, and if skim milk is used instead of water the results will compare favorably with oil paint.

A handful of cement to a pail of whitewash (ordinary lime and water) makes the wash stick to a surface without rubbing off. Be sure to add the cement just before the solution is used. If allowed to stand the cement loses its adhesive quality. A teaspoonful of laundry bluing will counteract the gray



Simple Home-Made Device for Catching Fowl.

effect of the cement, if the gray color is thought objectionable.

Indoors, especially, be liberal with the whitewash; apply it until it fairly runs from the walls, the chances are it will drain into cracks and do a world of good. Cover the dropping boards with it; lime alloys odors. If the house has a wooden floor, it is a good plan to whitewash the floor boards in the same way. But first scrape them clean.

Summer weather is favorable for the propagation of vermin, therefore this is the season to wage aggressive warfare against lice and mites. Drive these Huns from their entrenchments; bombard them with insecticides and gas them with the fumes from disinfectants. Go over the top at regular intervals; give it to 'em good; show no quarter. If you don't get them, they're sure to get your fowls, and their atrocities are barbarous indeed.

### SAVE CHICKS BY COOP FOR YOUNG STOCK

In general farm flocks, where old and young chickens, ducks and perhaps a few geese are allowed to run together, or on the commercial egg farm where young stock of varying ages is reared on the same range, provisions should be made for feeding the young chicks without molestation from the grown birds.

Chivalry and etiquette seldom exist in the poultry yard, especially among ducks that contain ducks—Muscovy ducks in particular. Their code or doctrine seems to be a Teutonic one, that might be right, first come first served and the devil take the hindmost. Fowls are not concerned with whether the other fellow gets his share. In fact, the strong birds frequently bully and persecute the weaker, younger birds until the latter are half-starved. A fussy old hen will suddenly attack an unsuspecting, frail little chick, peck it viciously on the head and chase it off screaming with pain and fright.

The injury is not serious, perhaps, yet chicks so bullied do not make the proper development, because they do not receive their share of food. And growth is very important at this stage, if the pullets are to mature as fall layers. Pests, those which are stunted in the first few weeks of their life, seldom mature into profitable fowls.

Aside from protecting the young stock against older birds, it is economy to give them a special feeding place. Young chicks should be given finely cracked grains and seeds which are too expensive to feed to the grown stock, consequently these grains should be fed separately, where they cannot be stolen by the old birds. Guinea and turkeys are notorious robbers of feed intended for chicks.

### SOLVE PROBLEM WITH WIRE COVERED FEEDING FRAME

A solution to the problem is readily found in a wire-covered frame built close to the ground, which will permit the chicks to crawl under at will, but which is too low for the grown birds. Such a frame is easily contrived from odds and ends of lumber; it may be of any size desired and made portable, so that it can be moved to fresh ground from time to time. This point is essential, in that constantly feeding fowls on the same spot is likely to result in contaminated food, due to an accumulation of droppings.

The frame should be built with low sides, about six inches deep, mounted on legs, four or six in number, depending upon the size of the frame, and when set up the distance between the ground and the sides of the frame, in other words, the opening through which the chicks pass, should be about four inches, a trifle lower for very small chicks. The top of the frame is covered with poultry netting, inch mesh wire is best, because it can be stretched without risk of sagging in the center when the fowls walk on it, as they are prone to do. Posts of 2x4-inch lumber make good legs for the frame,

and if the sides are six inches deep the posts should be cut ten inches long.

A brace or two in the center of the frame will strengthen it and keep it from wracking out of shape. A frame six feet long and four feet wide is a convenient size. Feed intended for the chicks is thrown on the ground within the confines of the frame, and only those that are small enough to crawl under the sides can get access to it.

If desired, the feeding frame can be covered with a light watertight roof, A-shaped, with open ends or gables, which provides a shady retreat for the chicks on hot days, also a shelter in time of sudden storms. It is also a place of refuge from crows, hawks and stray dogs.

Poultry raisers seldom get through the season without the need for moving a brood from one house to another, if only to ditch the surplus cockerels,

which is troublesome, often hard on the brood, unless the proper facilities are available. A catching coop similar to that shown in diagram will greatly simplify the operation. The coop is placed against a small entrance door in the chicken house, such doors being common to most poultry buildings, and without further ado the chickens are driven into the trap. A vertically sliding door on the coop is closed and the chickens are prisoners and may be transported with ease.

Any sort of a crate will answer the purpose so long as it is fitted with an end door. Additional doors in the top of the crate make it easier to remove the chickens.

The coop shown in diagram, which was designed by the California experiment station, is a substantial affair, five feet long and two feet wide. The framework is made of 2x2-inch material, dressed, to which is secured a solid floor and a slatted top. The sides and one end of the crate are covered with inch-mesh poultry wire netting. The gate through which the birds are trapped operates vertically, and is made of half-inch slats secured to cleats. The top doors are slatted and work on hinges, as indicated.

### CATCHING WITH A HOOK

Sometimes it is necessary to catch single birds, which becomes quite a task, whether indoors or out, especially if the fowls are running together in large numbers. The catching crate is useless, of course, and running the flock about the premises in a wild chase is a poor practice. It frightens the birds, frequently they are injured by flying against objects, and the operator's patience is seldom improved.

A catching hook should be provided for these emergencies, a design for which is shown in diagram. It consists of a wooden handle three feet long, to which is added a length of stout wire projecting about two feet from the end of the handle, making the device five feet over all. The free end of the wire is bent in the shape of a tapered hook, the aim of which is to pinion the fowl's shank.

With a little practice a great deal of dexterity can be gained in the use of this hook. The operator walks quietly among the fowls, holding the hook against his body, and when he sees the object of his quest in a favorable position, a quick movement is made with the hook—it is thrust ahead of the bird's shank, pulled back at the right

instant and the bird is caught. Use hard wire for the hook, wire that will hold its shape; soft wire bends too quickly.

A net, after the fashion of a crab-net, is also used for catching fowls. It is quite handy, except that chickens are usually frightened by it, and instantly give chase, whereupon the operator must prove himself a faster sprinter if he would use the net to any advantage.

### Dehorning Male Birds.

Spurs on old male birds very often become a nuisance, if allowed to grow too long. Better dehorn them; it is a simple operation. Use a fine saw, preferably a hack saw, one that is used for cutting metal. Cut the spurs within a half-inch of the shank (leg). It is never closer than this. Then heat a knife blade or similar implement until red-hot, and cauterize the exposed ends to check any flow of blood and to

prevent infection. Or the application of powdered chalk or nitrate of silver will prevent bleeding.

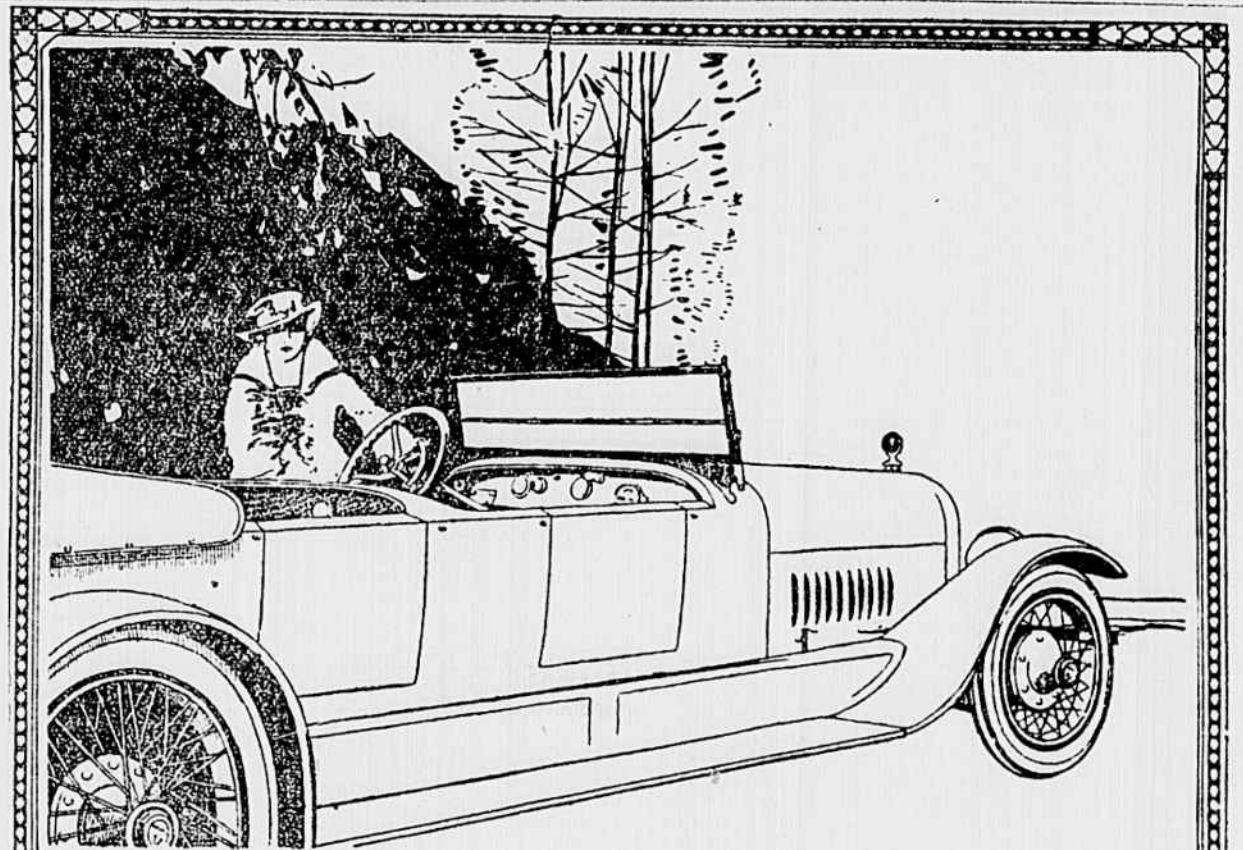
The birds will try to escape dehorning, of course, and they may appear to wince under the effect of the sawing. Have no undue qualms over this action, because the operation is virtually painless.

### MANY NEW INDUSTRIES

Thirty-nine Important Enterprises Started on The Virginian Railway Line During Last Year.

The eighth annual report of the Virginian Railway Company, which has just gotten out of the hands of the printer, covers the operations of the road in 1917 and gives a great deal of industrial information. There were thirty-nine new industries

established on the road during the year, including the following factories: Lumber and forest products, 12; cottonseed oil and peanut oil, 1; excelsior, 1; pig iron furnace, 1; flour mills, 2; rolling mill, 1; tire fabric, 1; foundry and machine shops, 1; canneries, 3. There were also located a steam power plant (building), and fifteen coal mines. Eleven new coal mines which were being developed in 1916 began shipping in 1917 and ten other mines not previously reported also began shipments. At the end of the year there were eighty-seven coal mines in operation on the main line, branches and connecting lines of the Virginian Railway in West Virginia, 21 of which, as noted, began shipping during the year. Of the total, fifty-one are joint with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and one with the Norfolk and Western Railway.



## Essentially a Woman's Car

The Jordan Sport Marine, with its all-aluminum, custom style body, its tailored top, its rakish windshield, its comforts and conveniences, is essentially a woman's car.

The long bevel-edged body is low hung. The doors are wide. The compartments roomy. The seats built to conform to the natural position of the body.

Five Silvertown cord tires and five wire wheels are standard equipment.

Briarcliff green or Liberty blue give you a choice of finish.

In addition there is a thick velvet rug on the floor of the rear compartment, a rim-wind sport clock, tonneau light, Macbeth green visor lenses, traffic bumper—everything that makes for completeness, comfort and utility.

The Jordan chassis includes all the finest universally approved mechanical units. It is equipped with a series of custom style bodies.

## PLAGEMAN MOTOR SALES CO.

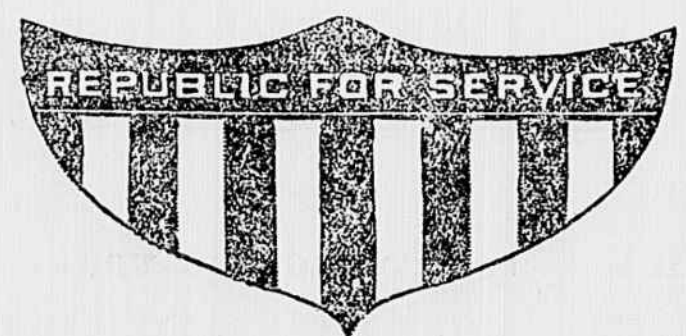
Allen Ave. and Broad.

Madison 1462.

JORDAN MOTOR CAR COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO



**JORDAN**  
Sport Marine



## Will Your Present Truck Match the Republic?

"Can you rely upon it to serve you during the times ahead?"

Now is the time when you should arrange your haulage needs for the future. It may shortly be impossible to get a good new truck. Motor Trucks must do the work that the badly pressed railroads cannot do. You can only rely upon a good truck to do this work. Get a Republic while you can. The known reliability of a Republic Truck, with Coburn service, makes it the first choice of hundreds of buyers. We have a truck that will meet your every requirement, ranging in size from 3/4 to 6 tons, with different length wheelbase.

By placing your order now you will in all probability avoid having to pay the increased price.

**Coburn Motor Sales Corp.,**  
of Richmond  
1217-23 West Broad Street.

**Coburn Republic Truck Corporation**  
Granby Block, Norfolk, Va.

## NOTICE To Users of Large Size Tires

1. Government Will Soon Eliminate Large Sizes in Tires
2. We Now Save You 20 to 45 Per Cent on Large Sizes

## We Are Buying All We Can Get!—

Solid Carload of Howe Tires Just Unloaded!  
Solid Carload of Empire Tires on the Way!

As one of the biggest operators in Tires, we are securing enormous lots of tires of all sizes and makes, which we offer through our branch stores to motorists at prices IMPOSSIBLE TO DUPLICATE ELSEWHERE! Our guarantee with every Tire in the house.

Complete National service and stock also in our new Petersburg store, 34 Bollingbrook Street, where you will find the same assortments, the same prices and the same liberal treatment. BUY FROM US, and YOU'LL SAVE 20 to 45 per cent, with guaranteed mileage.

Save  
20% to  
45%



ACT NOW! DON'T WAIT!